

LIEBFELD, J.

Water supply and sewerage in Polish cities and villages. p. 180

GAZ, WODA I TECHNIKA SANITARNA (Stowarzyszenie Naukowo-Techniczne Inzynierow i Technikow Sanitarnych, Ogrzewnictwa i Gazownictwa) Warszawa, Poland.
Vol. 33, no. 5, May 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, no. 9, September 1959
Uncl.

LIEBFELD, J.

Water supply in Polish rural communities. p. 185

GAZ, WODA I TECHNIKA SANITARNA (Stowarzyszenie Naukowo-Techniczne Inzynierow i Technikow Sanitarnych, Ogrzewnictwa i Gazownictwa) Warszawa, Poland.
Vol. 33, no. 5, May 1959

Monthly List of EastEuropean Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, no. 9, September 1959
Uncl.

LIEBFELD, J.

Water intake in Naunhof for the Leipzig water supply using horizontal filters. p. 233

GAZ, WODA I TECHNIKA SANITARNA (Stowarzyszenie Naukowo-Techniczne Inzynierow i Technikow Sanitarnych, Ogrzewnictwa i Gazownictwa) Warszawa, Poland.
Vol. 33, no. 6, June 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, no. 9, September 1959
Uncl.

LIEBFELD, J.

Supplying of urban and rural areas with water. p.7.

PRZEGLAD TECHNICZNY. Naczelna Organizacja Techniczna. Warszawa, Poland, Vol. 80,
no. 28, July, 1959.
Uncl.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 9, September, 1959.
Uncl.

LIEBFELD, Jozef, mgr. inz.; TAPP, Aleksander, inz.

The problem of the waste of tap water. Gaz woda tech sanit
36 no.5:195-197 My '62.

LIERNER, Jozef, mgr. inż.; SAWICKI, Władysław, dr. inż.

Problem of water supply for agriculture and rural needs.
Gaz. woda techn. sanit 38 no.1:10-12 Ja '64

LIKBFELD, Jozef

Construction of water intakes with horizontal drainage in
the German Democratic Republic. Gaz woda techn sanit 38
no.4:142-144 Ap '64

LIEBHART, Stanislaw

Clinical aspects of disorders of the menopause. Polski tygod. lek.
14 no.27:1265-1267 6 July 59.

1. Z Kliniki Poloznictwa i Chorob Kobietych A. M. w Lublinie,
kierownik: prof. dr med. Stanislaw Liebhart)
(MENOPAUSE, compl.)

LIEBHART, Stanislaw; BOKINIEC, Michal

Selected clinical problems of male sterility. Pol. tyg. lek.
19 no.28:1119-1122 13-20 J1'64

1. Z I Kliniki Poloznictwa i Chorob Kobietych Akademii medyc-
nej w Lublinie; kierownik: prof. dr. med. Stanislaw Liebhart).

LIEBL, Petr

"Data processing machines." Reviewed by Petr Liebl. Aplikace
mat 8 no.2:161 '63.

L 33528-06 IJP(c)

ACC NR: AP6023477

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0026/66/011/001/0001/0009

AUTHOR: Liebl, Petr--Libl, P. (Prague); Sedlacek, Jiri--Sedlachek, Y. (Prague) ³⁵_B

ORG: Mathematics Institute, CSAV, Prague (Matematicky ustav CSAV)

TITLE: Transformation of a square matrix to a quasi-triangular form by means of graphs ¹⁶

SOURCE: Aplikace matematiky, v. 11, no. 1, 1966, 1-9

TOPIC TAGS: graphic technique, algorithm, matrix function, mathematic matrix, computer program

ABSTRACT: The article presents an algorithm for finding the quasicomponents (also called strong components) of any arranged graph. That problem arises in the solution of certain problems of an economic nature and applies in a certain sense to a more advantageous rearrangement of the rows and columns of a matrix of a high order. The program (written in Elliott-Autocode 803 A 103) is available from the Institute. Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 2 tables, and 1 formula. [Orig. art. in German] [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 12 / SUBM DATE: 30May64 / SOV REF: 001 / OTH REF: 002

Card 1/1

92

0915

1437

LIEBL, V.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Plant Physiology. Mineral Nutrition

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 19, 1958, No 86651

Author : Kutacek Milan; Ullmann Jaroslav; and Liebl Vlastimil

Inst : Czechoslovak Agricultural Academy

Title : Root Excretions. II. The Transport of p^{32} in Wheat Plants
Grown by the Isolated Nutrition Method

Orig Pub : Spor. Caskosl. akad. zemed. ved. Rostl. vyroba, 29, No 6,
525-536, 1956

Abstract : Seven-day wheat seedlings are transplanted into long rectangular plexiglass vessels filled with Knop's nutrient mixture, onto a partition dividing the vessel in half. Half of the root strands of every plant were provided with 7 microcures of p^{32} per mil. By means of radio-autographs and a Geiger-Mueller counter it was shown that within 2 hours the p^{32} penetrated in the part of root strands that lacked p^{32} in the solution, and within 20 hours a considerable quantity of p^{32} was detected in the nutrient solution. The study was executed

Card : 1/1 at the Chair of Chemistry of the Higher School of
Agriculture.--Z.I. Zhurbitskiy

AUTHORS: Liebl, V. and Mikeš, O. CZECH/8-52-11-19/30
TITLE: On Proteins (O bílkovinách) LI. A Technique for the
Comparison of Ion-exchangers Used for Preparative Chroma-
tography of Amino-acids, Peptides and Proteins (LI. Metodika
srovnávání ionexů k preparativní chromatografii amino-
kyselin, peptidů a bílkovin)
PERIODICAL: Chemické Listy, 1958, Vol 52, Nr 11, pp 2153 - 2159
+ 1/2 plate (Czechoslovakia)
ABSTRACT: The paper gives a detailed report on technique for the
serial examination of the preparative exchange chromato-
graphy of amino-acids using volatile buffers. The
technique is based on the spotting of eluates on chromato-
graphy paper, removal of the volatile buffer, detection
with ninhydrin and evaluation of the spot with a simple
densitometer which enables the elution curve to be drawn.
It is used to compare the fractionation properties of
three cation exchangers of the type Zerolite 225 (export
brand name of Zeokarb 225, Permutit Co.Ltd., London) with
various types of cross linkage ("2%", "4%" and 8% -
X2, X4, X8 - nominal content of divinyl benzene). The

Card1/3

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On Proteins LI. A Technique for the Comparison of Ion-exchangers
Used for Preparative Chromatography of Amino-acids, Peptides and
Proteins

CZECH/8-52-11-19/30

best cation-exchanger was the 8% (cf. Moore and Stein, J.Biol.Chem., 1956, 21, 663). The buffers (pH 3-11) were of the ammonium acetate type (also one ammonium formate) and a buffer table is given. The standard amino-acid mixture solution (1 ml used $\approx$ 25 mg of mixture) was fractionated on the cation-exchanger (50 g), 1 ml. fractions being collected. (n.b. The paper spotting technique cf. Menke, Naturwiss, 1957, 44, 10 -(Ref 12)) There are 7 figures, 1 table and 13 references, 4 of which are Czech, 5 English, 1 French and 3 German.

Card 2/3

CZECH/8-52-11-19/30
On Proteins LI. A Technique for the Comparison of Ion-exchangers
Used for Preparative Chromatography of Amino-acids, Peptides and
Proteins

ASSOCIATION: Oddělení rostlinné fyziologie, Biologický ústav,
Československá akademie věd, Praha a Biochemické
oddělení, Chemický ústav, Československá akademie
věd, Praha (Plant Physiology Division, Institute of
Biology and Biochemistry Division, Institute of
Chemistry, Czechoslovak Ac.Sc., Prague)

SUBMITTED: November 13, 1957

Card 3/3

KUBAT, Z.; ROKOS, J.; PROCHAZKA, P.; LIEBL, V.

Interaction of corneal polysaccharides with basic macromolecules.
Cas. lek. cesk. 103 no.33:909-913 14 Ag '64.

1. I očni klinika fakulty vseobecneho lekarstvi Karlovy University
v Praze (prednosta prof. dr. E. Dienstbier, DrSc.) a Mikrobiologicky
ustav Ceskoslovenske akademie ved v Praze (reditel akademik I. Malek).

KUBAT, Z.; ROKOS, J.; PROCHAZKA, P.; LIEBL, V.; MOHYNEK, M.

A contribution to the problem of electrostatic bonds of the macromolecules of the corneal stroma. Sborn. lek. 67 no.6: 196-198 Je'65.

1. I. oční klinika fakulty všeobecného lékařství University Karlovy v Praze (prednosta: prof. dr. E. Deinstbier, DrSc.); a Mikrobiologický ústav Československé akademie věd v Praze (reditel: akademik: I. Malek).

CIA-RDP86-00513R0009298200

Fuel Abstracts
V. 18, Jan. 1954
Special Liquid Fuels +
Abstracts; Sources, Properties and
Treatment

Fuels - ①
2

✓ 315. GENESIS OF MINERAL OIL. Liebl, X.. (Chemic, Prague, 1951, vol. 7, 209, 210; abstr. In Chem. Abstr., 1953, vol. 47, 7199). In a review the various conceptions of the genesis of mineral oil are discussed. The disproved theory of the inorganic origin of mineral oil and the theory of the formation of mineral oil by radioactive irradiation are described. C.A.

6-4-54
gjd

LIEBL, X.

Progress in metalworking. oils. p. 149.
(PALIVA, vol. 35, no. 5, May 1955, Praha)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accession, (EEAL), LG, Vol. 4,
No. 11, Nov. 1955, Uncl.

LIEBL, X.

The problem of additives to lubricants in Czechoslovakia. p. 173.
(NOVA TECHNIKA, Vol. 2, No. 6, June 1957, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LG, Vol. 6, No. 12, Dec 1957. Uncl.

10581, Zenc

Food from petroleum. Chem (rum 14, no. 9:199) 5 '64.

1. Crude Oil and Hydrocarbon Gases Research Institute, Bratislava.

LIEBLER, Karolina; BRANSKI, Wojciech

Two-phase ferroelectric systems. Pt.2. Acta physica Pol 23 no.3:
279-285 Mr '63.

1. Polytechnic High School, Chair B of General Physics, Warsaw.

LIEBLOVA, Jitka; BERAN, K.; STREIBLOVA, Eva

Fractionation of a population of *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* yeasts
by centrifugation in a Dextran gradient. Folia microbiol. (Praha)
9 no.4:205-213 15 Je'64

1. Department of Technical Microbiology, Institute of Micro-
biology, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague 6.

LIEBMANN, Horst

Firing kiln equipment for manufacture of porcelain. Sklar a
keramik 15 no.3:92-96 Mr '65.

1. Scientific Technical Center of Fine Ceramics, Meissen,
German Democratic Republic.

LIEBMANN, Istvan, dr.

Missed abortion. Orv. hetil. 95 no.33:909-912 15 Aug 54.

(ABORTION
missed)

LIEBNER E., VALER II.

Aktiv es passziv immunizacios kisorletek verruca juvenilis plana - es
vulgaris eseteben. [Experiments with active and passive immunization
in verruca plana juvenilis and verruca vulgaris] Borgogy. venor.
szemle 1:16 Juno 50 p. 186-9.

1. : Pest Jewish Foundation General Hospital.

CINL 19, 5, Nov. 50

LIEBNER, E.

Fungus diseases of the skin in childhood. Orv. hetil 93 no. 27:
772-778 6 July 1952. (CJML 23:3)

1. Doctor. 2. Szabolcs-utca State Hospital (Director -- Dr. László Benedek).

LIEBNER, Erno, dr.

Clinical significance of penicillin exanthema. *Borogy. vener.*
szemle 8 no.3:67-73 May 54.

1. Az Országos Bor-Nemikortani Intezet (Igazgató: Foldvari Ferenc dr.
egyetemi tanár) közleménye.

(DERMATITIS MEDICAMENTOSA, etiology and pathogenesis,
penicillin)

(PENICILLIN, injurious effects,
dermatitis)

LIEBNER, Erno, dr.

A simple and effective therapy of necrotic acne. *Borgyogy. vener.*
szemle 8 no.5:156-158 Sept 54.

1. Az Orszago Bor-Memikortani Intezet kozlemenye (Igazgato: Foldvari
Ferenc dr. egyetemi tanar)

(ACNE

necrotic, ther., tannin-ethyl alcohol solution)

(TANNIN, ther. use

tannin-ethyl alcohol solution in necrotic acne)

(ALCOHOL, ETHYL, ther. use

tannin-ethyl alcohol solution in acne)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.13 Vol.10/6 Dermatology June 56

1387. LIEBNER E. *Acne necrotica egyszerű hatásos kezelése. Treatment of
acne necrotica HUNG. DERM. VENER. REV. 1954, 30 (156)
Seventy-two acne necrotica cases were treated by rubbing in 2% tannin-alcohol
4 times daily. Seventy patients were cured, 7 relapsed. The continuation of treat-
ment for at least a month is advisable after healing. Földvári - Budapest

LIBERNER, Erno, dr.

Modern aspects of prevention and therapy of suppurative diseases
of the skin. Orv. hetil. 96 no.27:729-735 3 July 55.

1. Az Országos Bor-Nemikortani Intézet (igazgató: Foldvari
Ferenc dr. egyet, tanár) közleménye.
(PYIDERMA, prevention and control)

LIEBNER, Erno, dr.; FLORIAN, Ede, dr.; ANGYAL, Janos, dr.

Experimental study on some microbiological factors preventing
determination of fungi. Borgyogy. vener. szemle 10 no.2:49-54
March 56.

1. Az Orszagos Bor-Nemikortani Intezet (igazgato:Foldvari Ferenc dr.
egyetemi tanar) kozl.

(FUNGI, culture

prev. of growth by various micro-organisms (Hun))

LIEBNER, Erno, dr.; FLORIAN, Ede, dr.

Etiology and clinics of infantile dermatitis seborrheica and Leiner's erythroderma desquamativum; I. Role of Candida albicans. Orv. hetil. 97 no.28:757-766 8 July 56.

1. Az Orszagos Bor-Nemikortani Intezet (igaz.: Foldvari, Ferenc dr. egyetemi tanar) kozl.

(ERYTHRODERMA DESQUAMATIVUM

relation to dermatitis seborrheica & role of Monilia albicans in etiol. (Hun))

(DERMATITIS SEBORRHEICA, in inf. & child relation to erythroderma desquamativum. (Hun))

(MONILIA

albicans, role in etiol. of erythroderma desquamativum. (Hun))

LIEBNER, ERNO

ANGYAL, Janos, dr.; FLORIAN, Ede, dr.; LIEBNER, Erno, dr.

Examination of *Candida* in cultures mixed with *Staphylococci*.
Borgyogy. vener. szemle 11 no.2-3:62-69 Apr-June 57.

1. Az Országos Bor-Nemikortani Intézet (igazgató: Foldvari, Ferenc
dr. egyetemi tanár) közleménye.

(MONILIA, culture

growth in culture mixed with *Micrococcus pyogenes* (Hun))

(MICROCOCCUS PYOGENES, culture

growth in culture mixed with *Moniliae* (Hun))

AMERICA MEDICA sec 7 vol 1272 pediatrics 1957 17
 LIEBNER E.
 736. THE AETIOPATHOLOGY OF DERMATITIS SEBORRHOIDES AND OF
 ERYTHRODERMIA DESQUAMATIVA IN INFANTS. I. THE ROLE OF
 CANDIDA ALBICANS. II. THE SECONDARY CHARACTER OF THE IN-
 TERNAL CHANGES - Sur l'étiopathologie de la dermatitis seborrhoides
 et de l'erythrodermia desquamativa des nourrissons. I. Le rôle de Candi-
 da albicans. II. Le caractère des altérations générales internes - Liebner
 E., Flórian E., Nádrai A. and Venkei T. Inst. de Dermatol.-
 Vénéreol., Univ. de Budapest; Iskola u. 4, Budapest I. - ANN. PAEDIAT.
 (Basel) 1957, 189/3 (129-169) Graphs 6 Tables 1 Illus. 6

Leiner's disease is not an autonomic disease but a generalized dermatitis second-
 ary to different skin lesions. In 66% out of 86 cases admitted with the diagnosis
 Leiner's disease, it was possible to prove the presence of Candida albicans. The
 infection originated from the Candida-containing stools. The age determines the
 characteristic picture which starts from skin lesions. Internal changes, such as
 anaemia and hyperalbuminaemia are secondary to the progressing skin disease.
 Early treatment with 2% boracic sodium prevents this development.

(VII, 13)

LIEBNER, Erno, Dr.; FLORIAN, Ede, Dr.; ANGYAL, Janos, Dr.

The effect of certain bacteria on the morphology of Candida. Bogyog
vener. szemle 13 no.4:k55-162 Aug 59

1. Az Orszagos Bor-Nemikortani Intezet (Igazgato: Foldvari Ferenc dr.
egyetemi tanar) kozlemenye.
(CANDIDA, culture)
(BACTERIA)

LIEBNER, Erno, dr.; TEMESVARY, Gyorgy, dr.; LENGYEL, Julia, dr.;
ANGYAL, Janos, dr.

Study of the agar fixation reaction in skin diseases. Borgyogy.
vener.szemle 35 no.6:249-260 D '59.

1. Az Orszagos Bor-Nemikortani Intezet es a Budapesti
Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Bor- es Nemikortani Klinikaja (Igazglo:
Foldvari Ferenc dr. egyetemi tanar) kozlemenye.
(SKIN DISEASES diag.)

C LIEBNER, E.

Budapest

"The effect of certain bacteria upon morphology of Candida," E. LIEBNER, E. Florian, and J. Angyal, Budapest, paper scheduled for presentation during the 30th General Meeting of the Society for General Microbiology, 11-13 Apr. 1960.
SO: Program of Meeting, U.

LIEBNER, Erno, dr.; FLORIAN, Ede, dr.; VARSANYI, Denes, dr.

Studies on the occurrence and prevention of industrial mycoses
of the feet. Orv.hetil. 101 no.47:1665-1670 20 H'60.

1. Orszagos Bor-Nemikortani Intezet.
(FOOT dis)
(RINGWORM statist)
(OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES statist)

LIEBNER, Erno, dr.; PATER, Janos, dr.; FLORIAN, Ede, dr.

Relation of climatic conditions of the work area to the
incidence of foot mycoses. Orv. hetil. 105 no.2:68-70
12 Ja'64.

1. Orszagos Bor - Nemikortani Intezet es MAV Kutato laborato-
rium.

*

LIEBSCHER, S.

Contamination of permanent cell strains by a species of the genus Kurthia. J. hyg. epidem. (Praha) 9 no.2:207-211. '65.

1. Institut fuer Technische Hygiene und Mikrobiologie der Technischen Universitaet, Dresden, und das Institut fuer Medizinische Mikrobiologie und Epidemiologie der Medizinischen Akademie "Carl Gustav Carus", Dresden.

2209. Determination of 2- and 5-ketohexonic acids, and their salts and esters, by methylene blue in mineral acid solution. B. Gerlich and J. Liebert (Chem. Zentr., 1948, 18, 816-820).—2- and 5-ketohexonic acids and their salts and esters are determined by a method depending on their reduction of methylene-blue. The time acid into enolic compounds requiring a mixture of 2 c.c. of an aq. solution required for decoloration of a mixture of 2 c.c. of 2.5% HCl, and of 0.1–10% (~1%) of ketohexonic acid at 100° is determined and compared 0.2 c.c. of 0.01N-methylene-blue at 100° is determined and compared with standards. Tables are given showing the times required for 2- and 5-ketohexonic acids, derivatives thereof, and some sugars in various concns. Enolic compounds (e.g., ascorbic acid), trimers, ketones in high concn., and oxidising and reducing agents interfere. Reducing sugars have little effect (some examples are tabulated) and the use of this technique combined with others in the total determination of mixtures of ketohexonic acid salts, fructose, glucose, and gluconic acid salts is described. An accuracy of $\pm 2\%$ is obtained. H. P. W. HUGGILL.

CIA-RDP86-00513R0009298200

CA

12

Biochemical preparation of 2-keto-D-galactonic acid. Viktor Ettel, Jindřich Liebster, and Milan Tadra. *Chem. Listy* 46, 45-8 (1952). — Ca D-galactonate (I) was fermented with *Cyanococcus chromatophorus* (90% yield) or *Acetobacter suboxydans* (73% yield) to 2-keto-D-galactonic acid on substrates of the following compn.: 2, D-glucose 0.2, yeasts 0.5, (NH₄)₂HPO₄ 0.2, KH₂PO₄ 0.1, MgSO₄·7H₂O 0.25%. Ca 2-keto-D-galactonate crystd. after filtration of the fermentation mixt., and a further crop was obtained from the mother liquors; yield, 82.7%. The free acid, prepd. by pptg. the Ca with (COO)₂²⁻ (91%), m. 100° (160° after recrystn. from H₂O), [α]_D²⁰ -5°. Ba salt (with 4 H₂O), [α]_D²⁰ -7°; Ca salt (1 H₂O), [α]_D²⁰ -7.5°; quinoxaline deriv., m. 180° (from H₂O) [α]_D²⁰ -7°; brucine salt, m. 172° (from 80% Me₂CO), [α]_D²⁰ -22.5° (50% EtOH). M. Hudlický

Microbiology - 11 -

Biochemical oxidation of volemitol. II. Viktor Ettel, Jindřich Liebster, Milan Tadra, and Miloš Kulhánek (Biochem. Inst. Neratovice, Czech.). *Chem. Listy* 46, 448-50 (1952); cf. *ibid.* 445-7. - Biochem. oxidation of 5% soln. of volemitol by *Acetobacter suboxydans* yielded after 18-60 hrs. 90%-100% of sugars, consisting in the 1st phase of oxidation of D-mannoketoseptone (I), in final stages of a mixt. of 60-84% I and 35-44% D-alketoseptose (II). Oxidation with *Bacterium xylinum* required 60-90 days, yielded 60% max. of a mixt. in which II prevailed in the 1st stages and I in the final stages of oxidation. Easily adaptable strains produced from the beginning, prevailing I. Identity of Bertrand's volemitolose with the mixt. of I and II is suggested. M. Hudlický.

LIEBSTER, J.

LIEBSTER, J.; KULHANEK, M.; TADRA, M.

"Biochemical Dehydrogenation Of Aldonic Acids. Pt. 2. Biochemical Dehydrogenation Of D-Arabonic And α - Glucoheptonic Acids." p. 1-75 (*Chemické Listy*. Vol. 47, No. 7, July 1953, Praha.)

Vol. 1, No. 3.

30: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Library of Congress, March 1951, incl.

Liebster ✓

✓ A new method for the isolation of dihydroxyacetone and *D*-sorbitol from fermentation liquors. J. Liebster, B. Lukšik, G. Faber, and V. Svoboda (Ces. akad. věd, Prague). *Chem. Listy* 50, 305-7 (1956). - Dihydroxyacetone (I) was isolated from fermentation liquors by the simplified Neuberg procedure (C.A. 29, 8016) or by using ion exchangers, *D*-sorbitol (II) by using ion exchangers. A soln. (22 l.) contg. 5% glycerol fermented to 45.5% was filtered with activated C and kieselguhr, the filtrate was evapd. *in vacuo* at 20° to a 75% sirup, the sirup was extd. at 20° with 20 l. Me₂CO, the acetone ext. was filtered over C and evapd. *in vacuo* at 18° to a sirup contg. 85% solid substance, the sirup was dild. with 200 ml. abs. EtOH, seeded with I, allowed to stand 3 days in the icebox, and then dild. with 200 ml. EtOH. The crystals of I were filtered with suction (720 g.); the filtrate was evapd. and worked up similarly to give addnl. 87 g. I. Total yield of I, m. 70-2°, was 807 g. (77%). The crude I was dissolved in H₂O, filtered with activated C, and evapd. to a 80% sirup; this was dild. with EtOH and placed in an icebox 2 days; the crystals (760 g. 71%) were filtered and dried *in vacuo*, m.p. 78-80°. Another method of isolation started with 20 l. 5% glycerol substrate. The soln. was filtered over activated C and kiesel-

guhr, then passed through an 80 cm. column contg. 3 l. of Volatite K5 (III) and through a column with Volatite M10 (IV) (2 hrs. each). The ion exchangers were washed with 20 l. distd. H₂O at 37°, and the soln. was evapd. at 17-20° *in vacuo* to a 75% sirup; this was seeded with I, allowed to stand 2 days in the icebox, dild. successively with 400 ml. EtOH, the crystals were filtered and washed with 200 ml. EtOH (648 g. I), and the mother liquors evapd. to give addnl. 148 g. I. Total yield of I was 780 g. (79.6%), m.p. 91-3°. Fermentation of 15% *D*-sorbitol with *Acetobacter suboxydans* at 30°, 30 hrs., filtration of the soln. fermented to 95% over activated C and kieselguhr, passing it at 40° through a 30-cm. column contg. 1.6 l. III and another column contg. IV, washing the ion exchangers with 4 l. H₂O, evapg. the soln. *in vacuo*, allowing it to stand in the icebox, filtering the crystals, and washing them with H₂O and MeOH gave 1304 g. (87%) II, m. 157-9°, $[\alpha]_D^{20} + 93.2^\circ$.

M. Hudlický

CHEMICKÉ LISTY

EXCERPTA MEDICA Dec 15 Vol 11/11 Chest Dis. Nov 58

2688. THE LABELLING OF LIVING BCG BACILLI WITH I^{131} - Značení živých bakterií BCG I^{131} - Liebster J., Kozel J., Trnka I., Pokorný J. and Babický A. Isotopové Lab., Biol. Ústav, Československá Akad. Věd., Praha - ČSL. MIKROBIOL. 1957, 2/6 (379-382) Tables 1

The authors devised a method of radio-iodination of living BCG bacilli, ensuring a high iodination output with a low resultant iodine content in the bacteria. With this method no differences are found between cultures of the iodinated bacteria and standard cultures. A high iodination yield is obtained by oxidizing NaI with chlorine whereby up to 40.5% of the total amount of radioiodine can be obtained. The optimal conditions for the iodination of BCG bacilli are described. (IV, 15)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Human and Animal Physiology (Normal and
Pathological). Metabolism. Nitrogen Metabolism.

T-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 16, 1958, 74454

Author : Liebster, J.; Babicky, A.; Kozel, J.; Liss, E.; Sydow, G.

Inst :

Title : Preparation of Proteins of Labeled I¹³¹.

Orig Pub : Folia biol. (Ceskosl.), 1957, 3, No 3, 183-189

Abstract : A method has been developed labeling proteins (P) with I¹³¹ which provides the possibility of sharply increasing their radioactivity and also using a diluted solution of I. With the purpose of increasing the concentration of the labeled P, it is necessary to use purified P by subjecting them to dialysis against a 0.9% solution of NaCl, before iodizing. The addition of a small quantity of H₂O₂ permit almost the complete utilization of I. The best method to remove uncombined I and salts is by dialysis against a 0.9% solution of NaCl. -- Yu.N. Kremer.

Card 1/1

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Monday, July 31, 2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R0009

LIEBSTER, J.; CHRASTIL, J.; BABICKY, A.

Preparation of glucose 14_C by photosynthesis.

P. 150, (Ceskoslovenska Biologie) Vol. 6, no. 2, Mar. 1957, Praha, Czechoslovakia

COUNTRY : CZECHOSLOVAKIA
 CATEGORY : General Biology. B
 : Physical and Chemical Biology.
 ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 5, 1959, No.18980
 AUTHOR : Liebster, Jindrich; Babicky, Arnost; Kozel,*
 INST. : -
 TITLE : The Preparation of ¹³¹I Labeled Proteins .

ORIG. PUB. : Ceskosl. biol., 1957, 6, No 3, 227-231

ABSTRACT : An improved method of iodizing proteins by labeled ¹³¹I has been proposed which gives stable and reproduceable results. A high yield (up to 90 percent) depends upon the protein's purity, the quantity of iodide, which has been oxidized to iodine, and on the small quantity of hydrogen peroxide added to the iodized solution. With a minimum quantity of the substrate, protein preparations were obtained which contained iodine in such amounts as not to change

CARD: 1/2* Jaraslov; Liss, Eberhard; Sydow, Guenther.

5

LIEBSTER, J.; BABICKY, A.; KOZEL, K.

Radiochemical decomposition of DL-methionine. p. 154. (Chemicke Listy. Vol. 51, no. 1, Jan. 1957.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accession (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, no. 7, July 1957. Uncl.

S/270/63/000/001/009/024
A001/A101

AUTHOR: Liefeldt, D.

TITLE: An investigation and comparison of leveling methods with precision level instruments with a level

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geodeziya, no. 1, 1963, 31, abstract 1.52.204 ("Vermessungstechnik", 1962, v. 10, no. 6, 161 - 163, German)

TEXT: Investigations were aimed at comparing the accuracy of results obtained by precision leveling by the methods of Wild-Zeiss, Kneissl (plain alteration of observations of rods at adjacent stations) and the Soviet method adopted for first-class leveling. Calculations have shown that random error in the methods of Wild-Zeiss and Kneissl is equal to ± 0.20 mm/km at distances to rods being 30 m, and in the Soviet method it is ± 0.18 mm/km at distances of 50 m. The influence of systematic errors in the Wild-Zeiss method must be higher than in other two methods. Theoretical investigations were checked on leveling data conducted during 14 days under different weather conditions, when the Wild-Zeiss method was used for 6 double leveling lines of 800 m long, and two other methods

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An investigation and comparison of...

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were used for 5 levelings each. The values of total error $\mu_{0.1}$, systematic part of error μ_s and random part of error $\mu_{2.0}$ per one km of traverse were calculated from differences of elevations obtained by leveling in direct and reverse directions. These error values are tabulated:

Method	$\mu_{1.0}$	μ_s	$\mu_{2.0}$
Wild-Zeiss	± 0.51 mm/km	± 0.83 mm/km	± 0.33 mm/km
Kneissl	± 0.34 "	± 0.15 "	± 0.30 "
Soviet	± 0.28 "	± 0.23 "	± 0.17 "

The conclusion has been drawn that the Wild-Zeiss method is inadequate for high-precision leveling.

I. Entin

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

LINGENT, A.

Tasks of planning standards in capital investment, p. 60.

Normalizace. (Urad pro normalizace) Praha, Czechoslovakia.
Vol. 7, no. 4, Oct. 1959

Monthly list of East European Accessions (MEAI) LC, vol. 9, no. 1, Jan.
1960

Uncl.

LIEBH, W., Ing. (Jena, Thuringia)

Simplification of the control as well as service work of
gas generators by means of performance indexes. Epitoanyag
12 no.2:59-62 P '60.

LIELAIS, Arturs; KALNCIEMA, I., red.

[On the ice of the Arctic] Arktikas ledos. Riga, Latvijas
Valsts izd-ba, 1964. 418 p. (MIRA 18:4)

BRANOVER, G. (Riga); LIELAUSIS, O. (Riga)

Effect of transverse magnetic field on the internal structure and hydraulic resistance in turbulent flows of liquid metal. Vestis Latv ak no.1:59-66 '61. (EEAI 10:9)

1. Akademiya nauk Latvyskoy SSR, Institut fiziki.

(Magnetic fields) (Liquid metals)

BRANOVER, G.[Branovers, G.] (Riga); DUKURE, R. (Riga); LIELAUSIS, O. (Riga);
TSINOBER, A.[Cinobers, A.] (Riga)

On local hydraulic resistances in the flow of liquid metal in a
transverse magnetic field. Vestis Latv ak no.11:97-102 '60.
(EEAI 10:9)

1. Akademiya nauk Latviyskoy SSR, Institut fiziki.

(Hydraulics) (Liquid metals) (Magnetic fields)

L 15719-63 EPR/EPA(b)/EWT(1)/EPF(n)-2/EWG(k)/EWP(q)/EWT(m)/BDS/T-2/ES(s)-2/
 ES(w)-2 AFFTC/ASD/ESD-3/AFWL/IJP(C)/SSD Ps-4/Pd-4/Pu-4/Pz-4/Pab-4/Pt-4/Pi-4/
 ACCESSION NR: AR3002658 Po-4 WW/JD/AT/JG S/0124/63/000/005/B013/B013

SOURCE: Rzh. Mekhanika, Abs. 5B62

AUTHOR: Branover, G.G.; Lielausis, O. A.

TITLE: Results of an experimental study of turbulent flow of liquid metal in a transverse magnetic field

CITED SOURCE: Sb. Vopr. magnitn. gidrodinamiki i dinamiki plazmy. v. 2. Riga, AN LatvSSR, 1962, 575-581

TOPIC TAGS: channel flow, turbulent flow, Hartman number, liquid metal, mercury, magnetic field

TRANSLATION: A study was made of the effect of a transverse magnetic field on the distribution of velocity during the motion of a liquid in a channel. The case when in the absence of the field the velocity is distributed according to the standard law for turbulent flow in a channel was studied. Mercury flowed in a closed channel. It was put in motion by an electromagnetic pump. Two rectangular channels of 3 cm width, one 150 cm long and the other 100 cm long

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served as the working parts of the device. The average depth of the mercury was 4.5 cm. One of the working channels was located in a constant transverse magnetic field with a magnitude of up to 1750 gauss. The other served for comparison. The flow was pressureless. The velocity was varied by the use of a pitot tube, the head of which could be placed along the channel cross section. The average speed of flow was ~15-20 cm/sec. The Reynolds number $R = \rho v R / \eta$ was varied in the experiments from 6680 to 18400 (ρ is the density, R is the hydraulic radius of the channel, η is the dynamic viscosity). The Hartman numbers $M = BR \sqrt{\sigma / \eta}$ varied from 0 to 41.5 (B is the magnetic induction, σ is the conductivity.) Velocity diagrams were made for middle depths (distribution of velocity along the cross section of the channel) for different R 's and M 's. With increased Hartman numbers the curves became simpler. The ratio of the velocity at the closest measurable point to the wall (a distance of 0.175 cm) to the velocity at the axis varies from 0.7-0.8 for $M = 0$ up to 0.97 for $M = 29$. The vertical velocity curves do not depend on M . The hydraulic resistance coefficient is almost independent of the field. The flow in a channel with rough walls was studied. Yu. R.

DATE ACQ: 14Jun63

SUB CODE: PH

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Monday, July 31, 2000

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ES(w)-2 AFTTC/ASD/ESD-3/AFWL/IJP(C)/SSD EPR/EPA(b)/EWT(1)/EFF(n)-2/ENG(k)/ENP(q)/EWT(m)/BDS/EEG(b)-2/
JD/AT/JG Ps-1/Pd-1/Pu-1/Pz-1/Pab-1/Pi-1/Pc-1

8/0124/63/000/005/B013/B013

ACCESSION NR: AR3002660

SOURCE: Rzh. Mekhanika, Abs. 5B64

AUTHOR: Branover, G.G.; Lielausis, O. A.

TITLE: Effect of transverse magnetic field on local hydraulic resistance in a mercury current

CITED SOURCE: Sb. Vopr. magnitn. gidrodinamiki i dinemiki plazmy. v. 2. Riga, AN LatvSSR, 1962, 587-590

TOPIC TAGS: mercury, sudden expansion, turbulent flow, resistance, hydraulic resistance, magnetic field, channel, pulsation, organic glass, Hartman number

TRANSLATION: Experimental results are presented for a study of the sudden expansion of the turbulent flow of mercury in the presence of an external magnetic field. The conditions of the experiment are these: 1) A device of the closed type was used, consisting of a constant current pump, a working chamber and a parallel channel of organic glass (the working chamber is a plane, parallel channel of organic glass, $d = 0.8$ cm);

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3) The intensity of the external magnetic field in the working chamber is 4000 gauss, which corresponds to a Hartman number $M = 41.4$; 4) The mercury flow varies from $6.0-52.3 \text{ cm}^3 \text{ sec}^{-1}$, that is, for the Reynolds number, R the inequality $680 \leq R \leq 5960$ holds; 5) In the course of the experiment the overfall pressure was measured, the overfall being caused by the local hydraulic resistance, using piezometers located before and behind the sudden widening of the channel. The value of the mercury flow during the course of the experiment was held constant despite the subsequent increase in the magnetic field intensity. From the results of the experiments, expressed in graphic form, it is evident that the coefficient of local resistance,

$$\xi_m = \frac{\Delta p}{\frac{1}{2} \rho v_2^2}$$

is a function of the expression M^2/R (v_2 is the speed of the mercury current in the broad part of the channel, and M is the Hartman number assigned to the half width of the channel after the widening). As is known, the energy loss in overcoming the magnetic vortex drag which is formed on both sides of the jet is proportional to M^2/R and, in the absence of an external magnetic field, is

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ACCESSION NR: AR3002660

equal to some value $\xi_m = \xi_m^0$. Upon the increase of intensity of the field, the value ξ_m decreases and attains a minimum for $M^2/R \approx 0.2$ (the field suppresses turbulent pulsations). For values $0.2 < M^2/R < 0.4$ the retardation effect begins to predominate over the suppression of the turbulence and $\xi_m \sim M^2/R$. For values of $M^2/R > 0.4$ the experimental data are insufficient for an accurate picture of the phenomenon, but one may assume with accuracy up to the dispersion of the experimental data, that ξ_m does not depend on R . Bibl. 3 Citations. P.P. Barashev

DATE ACQ: 14Jun63

SUB CODE: PH

ENCL: 00

Card 3/3

L 15720-63 EPR/EPA(b)/EWT(1)/EPF(n)-2/EWG(k)/EWP(q)/EWT(m)/BDS/T-2/EEC(b)-2/
 ES(s)-2/ES(w)-2 AFFTC/ASD/ESD-3/AFWL/IJP(C)/SSD Ps-4/Pd-4/Pu-4/Pz-4/Pab-4/Pi-4/
 ACCESSION NR: AR3002659 Po-4/Pt-4 AT/WW/JD/JG 8/0124/63/000/005/B013/B013

SOURCE: Rzh. Mekhanika, Abs. 5B63

AUTHOR: Branover, G.G.; Lielausis, O. A.

TITLE: Effect of a magnetic field on the processes of turbulent transfer in
 a mercury current

CITED SOURCE: Sb. Vopr. magnitn. gidrodinamiki i dinamiki plazmy. v. 2. Riga,
 AN LatvSSR, 1962, 591-593

TOPIC TAGS: turbulence, turbulent transfer, transport, resistance, turbulent
 flow, mercury, magnetic field, Reynolds number, pulsation, velocity

TRANSLATION: As is known, the dependence of the value of the coefficient of
 turbulent resistance during the flow of liquid metal in an external magnetic
 field on the field intensity is not a definitive characteristic of turbulent flow.
 There is a region of Reynolds number current where the magnetic field does not
 influence the coefficient of resistance, despite the fact that the structure of
 the flow varies with this. Therefore, it is of interest to study the effect of

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the magnetic field on the process of mass transport in the turbulent current. The authors studied the effect of the magnetic field on the process of the solution of lead in a mercury current. Rectangular amalgamated samples of lead (3 X 1.5 X 0.25 cm) were set in a groove in the center of an organic glass slab. Two slabs were put perpendicular and parallel to the mercury current in the section where the external magnetic field was located (~ 1500 gauss); two others were similarly situated, but in the section where $B = 0$. In this fashion a rough simulation of the difference in the processes of solution of lead in a mercury current in the presence and absence of a field was made. The comparison of the weight of the samples in the course of certain times (the conditions of the experiment were these: the Reynolds and Hartman numbers were equal respectively to $R \approx 1950$, $M \approx 211$) showed that the magnetic field slows the process of solution of the lead, and this explains the decrease of the turbulent mass transfer, that is, the decrease in the component of pulsation of velocity in the presence of the magnetic field. Bibl. 5 citations. P.P. Barashev

DATE ACQ: 14Jun63

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BRANOVER, G.G.; DUKURE, R.K.; KIRKC, I.M.; LIELAUSIS, O.A.; SHCHERBININ, E.V.
(Riga)

"On hydraulic laws of turbulent flows of liquid metals in magnetic fields"
report presented at the 2nd All-Union Congress on Theoretical and Applied
Mechanics, Moscow, 29 January - 5 February 1964

KALIS, ZH.E.; LIELAUSIS, O.A.; POLINOV, A.E.; SHTEIN, A.G.; SHCHERBININ, E.V. (riga)

"Conductive fluid flow past bodies in a transverse magnetic field"

report presented at the 2nd All-Union Congress on Theoretical and Applied Mechanics, Moscow, 29 Jan - 5 Feb 64.

LIELBRIEDIS. 1.

✓ Sulfonation of aromatic and hydroaromatic compounds
with dioxane sulfur-trioxide. E. Gudriniece and I. Liel-
briedis. Latvijas Valsts Univ. Kim. Fak. Zinātniskie
Atsauksmes, No. 5, 201-5 (1957) (in Russian).—1-Methylnaph-
thalene, α -naphthol, and β -naphthol were sulfonated to 1-
methyl-4-naphthalenesulfonic acid (quant. yield), 1-naph-
thol-2-sulfonic acid (good yield), and 2-naphthol-6-sulfonic
acid, resp., with dioxane- SO_3 in $(\text{CH}_2\text{Cl})_2$. Bimal C. Pat.

298 (mag)

4E2c ij

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SOV/81-59-10-34855

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, 1959, Nr 10, pp 171-172 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Gudriniece, E., Lielbriedis, I.

TITLE: The Sulfonation of Aromatic and Hydroaromatic Compounds by Dioxanesulfotrioxide. II. The Sulfonation of Tetralin

PERIODICAL: Uch. zap. Latv. un-t, 1958, Vol 22, pp 115-117 (Latvian)

ABSTRACT: 4.2 g of tetralin are added to 7.2 g dioxanesulfotrioxide in 15 ml of dichloroethane, after the end of the reaction the solvent is eliminated, the residue is treated with NaCl solution and the Na-salt of the tetralinsulfonic-2 acid (I acid) is obtained, yield 77.4%; S-benzylthiuronic salt of I, m.p. 160°C. 5 g of the Na-salt of I are heated for 30 min with 15 g PCl₅, it is treated with ice, 1.1 g of acid chloride of I (II) are obtained, m.p. 54 - 58°C; from II by the action of concentrated NH₄OH the amide of I is obtained, m.p. 130°C; by heating (water bath, 30 min) II with aniline the anilide of I is obtained, m.p. 153 - 154°C; by treating II with piperidine the piperidide of I is obtained, m.p. 108 - 109°C; from II and phenylhydrazine the phenylhydrazide of I is obtained, m.p. 160 - 162°C (decomposes). The preceding communication see RZhKhim, 1958, 46736.

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L.Ya.

LAUENKRAPCA, E.; LIELEDIENS, R.

Cobalt content of soils formed in Devonian sediments in the
Latvian S.S.R. [in Latvian with summary in English and Russian].
Vestis Latv ak no.11:91-94 '61.

1. Latvijas PSR Zinatnu akademija, Geologijas instituts

POLAND/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application. Water Treatment. Sewage H-5

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khim., No 24, 1958, No 82108

Author : Lielinski J.

Inst : -

Title : ~~Achievements in the Biochemical Purification of Waters~~
Effluent from the Cellulose Sulfate Plants (Conclusion)

Orig Pub : Przegl. papiern., 1956, 12, No 8, 232-234

Abstract : The most effective methods in the effluent water purification are based on the employment of activated clay (AC) and of bio-filters. In a number of experimental biochemical purification installations in the US the BPK (sic) was reduced by 90-95%, and the oxidation number by 60-68%. An installation consists of : an aeration tank, settler, air injector, AC regenerator and a reagent (phosphates, ammonia) dosage meter. The purification effectiveness is increased with the increased concentration of AC. At a

Card : 1/2

RUDAJS, J.; ZIVS, V.; LIELMANIS, R.; RIEKSTINA, R., red.; CAKSS, J.,
tekhn. red.

[Automobile routes in the Latvian S.S.R.] Latvijas PSR auto-
motomarsruti. Riga, Latvijas Valsts izdevnieciba, 1962. 196 p.
(MIRA 15:7)

(Latvia--Tourism)

LIELPETER, Ya. [Lielpeters, J.] (Riga)

Turbulent work regime of electromagnetic induction pump. Vestis Latv
ak no.1:81-88 '60. (EEAI 9:11)

1. Akademiya nauk Latviyskoy SSR, Institut Fiziki.
(Electromagnetic pumps)

LIELPETER, Ya. [Lielpeteris, J.] (Riga)

Nonstationary flow of liquid metal in electromagnetic induction
pump. Vestis Latv ak no.2:79-86 '60. (EEAI 10:1)

1. Akademiya nauk Latviyskoy SSR, Institut fiziki.
(Electromagnetic pumps) (Liquid metals)

FILIPPOV, M.V.; katal. izdat. i. p. 1980. I.M.,
doktor fiz.-mat. nauk, red. LITVINSKY, Ya. Ia.
[Iiselpetere, J.J., katal. izdat. i. p. 1980. G.Ia.,
red.; TEYTELBAUM, A. p. 1980.]

[Problems of magnetohydrodynamics, reports] Voprosy mag-
nitnoi gidrodinamiki. [Iiselpetere, J.J., Akad. nauk Lat-
viiskoi SSR, Vol. 1. 1980. 143 p. (MIRA 18:12)]

1. Soveshaniya po teoreticheskoj i prikladnoj magnitnoy
gidrodinamike. J.J. Iiselpetere, 1980.

ACC-NR-AP5024917

UR/0382/65/000/003/0156/0156

AUTHOR: Lielpeter, Ya.Ya.

ORG: none

TITLE: Information release on the scientific convention of the Division of Physical-Technical Problems of Energetics, Academy of Sciences, SSSR

SOURCE: Magnitnaya gidrodinamika, no. 3, 1965, 156

TOPIC TAGS: magnetohydrodynamics, magnetohydrodynamic research

ABSTRACT: This is a brief information release on a convention of the Division of Physical-Technical Problems of Energetics, A.N., SSSR, held June 22-23, 1965 in Riga. The convention was devoted to a discussion of magnetohydrodynamic research accomplished at the Academy of Sciences of the Latvian SSR. A general review of magnetohydrodynamic problems was presented by I.M. Kirko, member correspondent of the Latvian Academy of Sciences. His approach described the status of magnetohydrodynamic research, classifying it according to the magnetic Reynold's number and the parameter of relative conductivity involved. Projections were made into the future. Other participants gave accounts of the basic results of research accomplished at the Institute of Physics, A.N., Latvian SSR, along separate lines. There were papers from visiting scientists of Leningrad, Moscow and Novosibirsk. No scientific data are given. Orig. art, has no figures, etc.

SUB CODE: 20/ Subm DATE: none
Card 1/1

BIERNIS, Indrikis, prof.; VEVERS, A. [translator]; LIELPETERS, P.,
red.; SPORANE, V., tekhn. red.

[Maintenance of agricultural machinery] Masinu glabasana lauksaimnieciba. Riga, Latvijas, Valsts izdevnieciba, 1961. 27 p.
(MIRA 15:3)

1. Latvijas Lauksaimniecibas akademijs (for Biernis).
(Agricultural machinery--Maintenance and repair)

OZOLS, Janis; LIELPETERS, P., red.; KIRULE, L., tekhn. red.

[Mechanization of the mining, transportation, and spreading of organic fertilizers] Organisko meslu ieguves, transporta un izkliedesanas mehanizacija. Riga, Latvijas Valsts izdevnieciba, 1961. 85 p.
(MIRA 15:3)

(Fertilizers and manures) (Agricultural machinery)

GORSKIN, Jevgenijs; CHERKOVSKIS, P.[translators]; DIMDINS, J.
[translators]; ROZKALNE, V.[translator]; LIELPETERIS, P.,
red.; PASTARE, D., tekhn. red.

[Problems in the specialization of livestock raising in the
Latvian S.S.R.] Latvijas PSR lopkopibas specializacijas
problemas. Riga, Latvijas Valsts izdevnieciba, 1961. 106 p.
Translated from the Russian. (MIRA 15:3)
(Latvia—Stock and stockbreeding)

KOROLEV, S.; SIMKIN, Ye.; PLIESMANE, I.[translator]; LIELPETERS, P.,
red.; BALODIS, A., tekhn. red.

[Second goal for 1963] Otro robezlikiju - 1963 gada. Riga,
Latvijas Valsts izdevnieciba, 1963. 21 p. (MIRA 16:5)
(Latvia—Stock and stock breeding--Economic aspects)

NEDZVETSKIY, S.V.: LIELUP, T.B.

Chick embryo sterols; 7- α -hydroxycholesterol and effect of the incubation time on its amount in the egg. Biokhimiia 24 no.2:349-352 Mr-Apr '59.

(MIRA 12:7)

1. Chair of Biological Chemistry, the Sanitary-Hygienic Medical Institute, Leningrad.

(CHOLESTEROL,

7-(α)-hydroxycholesterol in chick embryo (Rus))

(OVUM,

same)

LIENERT, G.

Some remarks on the choice of technology for copying machine tools. p. 535.
(TECHNICAL SCIENCE, Vol. 2, No. 2, Apr 1957, Bratislava, Czechoslovakia)

US: Monthly List of East European Acquisitions (EBAL) 10, Vol. 6, No. 14, Dec 1957. Uncl.

LIENER, Gyorgy

The Council for Mutual Economic Assistance and the Hungarian
automotive industry. Auto motor 16 no.2:15-17 21 Ja '63.

LIENER, Gyorgy

Passenger cars of the Council for Mutual Economic
Assistance countries. Auto motor 16 no.4:15-17 21 F '63.

LIENER, Gyorgy

Automobiles at the 1963 Geneva exhibition. Auto motor 16 no.7:15-
17 6 Ap '63.

LIENER, Gyorgy

Balance sheet of automobile engineering at the end of 1962. Auto
motor 15 no.23:16-17 6 D '62.

LIENER, Gyorgy

First driving lessons. Auto motor 16 no. 11:8-19 6 Je '63.

LIENER, Gyorgy; ROZSA, Gyorgy

The Budapest International Fair as seen by professionals.
Auto motor 16 no. 11:8-19 6 Je '63.

LIENER, Gyorgy

Acceleration capacity of automobile engines. Auto motor 17 no.12:
11 21 S '64.

Let us examine the chassis. Ibid.:12-13

LIENER, Gyorgy

The story of "Mini" small cars. Auto motor 18 no.5:15-17 6
Mr '65.

LIDNERTH, A.

Acid-resistant glass-lined equipment for the chemical industry. p.35.
HUNGARIAN HEAVY INDUSTRIES. Budapest. No. 19, Spring 1956.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL), Library of Congress
Vol. 5, No. 12, December 1976

LIENERTH, A.

Dimensioning heat exchangers equipped with Field tubes. p.746

ENERGIA ES ATOMTECHNIKA. (Energiaszalkodasi Tudomanyos Egyesulet)
Budapest, Hungary
Vol. 11, no.11/12, Nov./Dec. 1958

Monthly List of East European Accessions (FEAI)LC., Vol. 8, no.7, July 1959
Uncl.

COUNTRY : HUNGARY
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Chemical Engineering.
ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23, 1959, No. 82481
AUTHOR : Lienerth, A.
INST. :
TITLE : Testing of Equipment for Tightness Operating Under Vacuum in the Chemical Industry
ORIG. PUB. : Magyar kem. lapja, 1958, 13, No 7-8, 275-278
ABSTRACT : The degree of permeability and tightness of packing materials (asbestos, rubber, asbestos with graphite) was tested on a distillation unit by measuring incremental increase in pressure in the apparatus after having them evacuated to a required sub-atmospheric pressure and blocking off the vacuum pump. It was established that pressure builds up proportionally with time, and the quantity of air entering apparatus may be determined from the following equation: $\pi = (\gamma^{60/760}) V \Delta P$ gr/hr, where γ - density of air in gr/m³ (at
CARD: 1/2

LIENERTH, A

Determination of heat transfer value by bubble evaporation in enamel apparatus. A. Lienerth (Tech. Univ., Budapest, Hung.). *Periodica Polytechnica*, 3, No. 1, 51-64(1959)(in German).—A 250-l. reduced-scale enamel app. was used to det. heat-transfer values for H₂O and molasses solus.
M. Kenigaberg

LIENERTH, A.

Calculations for the boiling capacity of enameled autoclaves. p. 100.
The world's chemical industry. p. 111.

MAGYAR KEMIKUSOK LAPJA. (Magyar Kemikusok Egyesulete) Budapest, Hungary
Vol. 11, no. 2/3, Feb./Mar. 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (SEAI), 10, Vol. 3, No. 3,
August 1959.
Uncla.

LIENERTH, Aladar

Examination of the effectiveness of enameled mixing elements.
Magy kem lap 15 no.3:117-123 Mr '60.

1. Muszaki Egyetem Vegyipari Gepek es Mezogazdasgi Iparok
Tanszek, Gepkiserleti Allomas, Budapest, es "Magyar Kemi-
kusok lapja" szerkesztoje.

LIENERTH, A. (Budapest XI., Stoczek u.2.Hungary)

Investigation of instationary heat transmission at mixers. Periodica
polytechn eng 5 no.2:105-116 '61.

1. Lehrstuhl fur chemisches Maschinenwesen und landwirtschaftliche
Industrien, Technische Universitat, Budapest. Vorgelegt von Prof. E.
Bass.

BAKOS, Miklos; SZEKERES, Gabor; LIENERTH, Aladar; FEHER, Zoltan; FUTO, Laszlo;
SZANTAY, Balazs

An account of the 1961 ACHEMA.I. Technological installations. (To be
contd.) Magy kem lap 17 no.1:30-43 Ja '62.

1. Vegyterv, es "Magyar Kemikusok Lapja" szerkesztosegi titkar (for
Bakos). 2. "Magyar Kemikusok Lapja" foszerkesztoje (for Szekeres).

(Germany, West---Chemical engineering---Apparatus and supplies)

LIENERTH, Aladar; PAPP, Karoly

Acid proof enameled apparatus in the chemical industry. Magy kem lap
16 no. 8:368-378. Ag '61

1. Budapesti Műszaki Egyetem Vegyipari Gépek és Mezőgazdasági Iparok
Tanszéke, és "Magyar Kemikusok Lapja" szerkesztő bizottsági
tagja (for Lienerth).
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S/113/60/000/010/002/014
D279/D301

AUTHORS: Skinder, I.B., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Liepa,
Yu.A., and Derbaremdiker, A.D.

TITLE: The telescopic shock absorbers of ZIL trucks

PERIODICAL: Avtomobil'naya promyshlennost', no. 10, 1960, 7 - 10

TEXT: Telescopic shock absorbers have only recently come into use in the USSR. The Moskovskiy karbyuratornyy zavod (Moscow Carburetor Plant) has prepared for production of telescopic shock absorbers for ZIL trucks. Their design was developed by the plant's design and experimental section together with the Suspension Laboratory of NAMI. Sectional view of a unit for a ZIL-164A truck is given in the article. The shock absorbers were tested under the following conditions: piston stroke 100 mm, frequency of vibrations - 100 per min., temperature of absorber 20°, maximum speed of piston 52 cm/sec. The characteristics of the ZIL-164A shock absorber were determined by calculations and then made more accurate as a result of road comfort tests in actual operating conditions. Its smoothness was assessed from the vertical acceleration of the driver's
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The telescopic shock absorbers ...

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seat and in the rear part of the body. Oscillograms of work of the front suspension are shown: a) Without shock absorbers, and b) with shock absorbers. They show that the dynamic motion of the springs is reduced with shock absorbers, and this ensures a longer life, and permits higher speeds. Large forces may be produced in the shock absorbers. The data indicate, for example, a spring displacement of 123 mm and a recoil force of 697 kg on a poor road. The information quoted demonstrates that the shock absorber must be provided with a reserve stroke and components and assemblies of corresponding strength. Experiments showed that temperature has little effect, because the shock absorbers heat up quickly with the work of the vehicle. Their energy capacity is reduced to a lesser degree than is the case with lever-operated absorbers. The main cause of this reduction at higher temperatures is due to leakage, which is smaller in the case of telescopic units. The latter do not require special adjustment during operation. The Gor'kovskiy avtomobil'nyy zavod (Gor'kiy Automobile Plant), Minskiy avtomobil'nyy zavod (Minsk Automobile Plant) and the Zaporozhskiy avtomobil'nyy zavod (Zaporozh'ye Automobile Plant) are preparing to manufacture

Card 2/3

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